

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1864.

6th, It is treasonable; because it is built on previous understanding and communication with the enemy, constructed on mutually understood signs and tokens; and any act in accordance with the obligation, such as passing sign from the enemy, or helping a Yankee, or harboring a deserter, the previous en-

It was believed at New Orleans that Walker's division of troops had crossed the Mississippi, to reinforce either Johnston or Lee. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger "has been informed, on the highest authority, that, as no further apprehensions are felt for a re-invasion of Western Louisiana, Dick Taylor has already left that position with his army, bound for Georgia, to assist in defeating the forces of Sherman."

The Yankee Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has evaded the Mexican question by postponing it to the next Congress.

The direct movement against Richmond having proved a miscarriage, Grant fell of water-tide. After an unnecessary sacrifice of fifty thousand men, he then commenced an onslaught upon the city from the seaward. He flung forward his splendid legions against Lee's works in vain. They were literally massacred!

Having fallen within ten miles of that city, Grant was obliged to back his army to a position which he distanced from Richmond. There again he made a terrible miscarriage; and once again he cut the hearths and homes of a country thousands of their best and bravest. Shrieking agony and bloody death were still to determine the desperate issue, and Grant next centered his operations at City Point. A sanguinary fate still followed his

THE REV. A. G. STACY, A. M.—We learn that at the Commencement at Trinity College, N. C., the Honorary Degree of A. M., was conferred upon the Rev. A. G. Stacy, President of Davenport Female College, Lenoir, N. C.

New Advertisements.
Hpg'rs 28TH N. C. T., July 20.

Witness, J. B. Kincaid, Clerk of said Court, at
 See in Morganton, the 1st Monday after the 4th
 Monday in June, A. D. 1864.
 J. B. KINCAID, C. C. C.
 July 28-1864

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1864.

Rails.

There are more reasons than one for our apprehensions that rails are meditated upon portions of this State. There are known to be considerable bodies of deserters in the woods, and these, beyond doubt, banded with Tories and Yankees—and leagued with both of these, is this secret association called "Heroes of America." In several portions of the State, these lawless men have threatened, at the coming election to present themselves at various points, and control the votes. The repeated attempts to damage the trains on the Central Railroad, the burning of bridges and the other property, so as to impede transportation, are further indications. And not the least among other threatening signs, is the anxiety which appears in the New York Tribune for Mr. Holden's success.

It behooves the authorities to be on the alert and vigilant. We hope the Adjutant General of the State is awake to the importance of providing beforehand. We are aware that the important localities of the State have organized companies for defence. But towns, with the forces scattered, cannot maintain a defence with cavalry raiders; nor can infantry guard against their advance or retreat. To cope with mounted men moving rapidly to the accomplishment of an object, our forces must be in condition to move.

We suggest, therefore, that wherever there are local troops, steps should be taken to supply them with horses, so that every man may know where to get his horse as well as where to get his gun, on the emergency arising. We feel sure that every citizen who has horses, will engage to furnish them on the moment, on the happening of an emergency, for a limited time to be used in the local defence.

It may be taken for granted, that a party of cavalry moving on a rail, will avoid infantry; but mounted infantry they could not avoid. By timely arrangement as organization can be so efficiently worked, that every soldier will know where to get his horse.

We suggest this especially to the commander of the City Battalion here, and would extend the suggestion, if it will not be considered intrusive.

Force.

Mr. Holden is endeavoring to produce the impression, that the Governor, or the Confederate Government, intends to use force to prevent the freedom of election. Indeed, he expressly charges this—and he urges his friends to go to the polls prepared to resist force by force. In other words, he seeks to create an excuse for the introduction of force and terror, well knowing that all the wicked elements, such as the deserters and Tories, will be on his side.

In this as in other matters, Mr. Holden slanders the good and respectable men of the State; but in this as in other matters, he does not frighten anybody. It will be well, if there are any persons who may be induced to kick up a fuss, for them to remember that while Mr. Holden will be glad to have their aid in that way, he will not, in the least expect to render them any aid. No; they may be assured, if any Holden man picks a quarrel or gets into a fight for Mr. Holden, he, Mr. Holden, is the "last man" that will stay by him. He might "see him out," but he would do so with glasses, from a distance.

The good people of North Carolina may be assured that they may go to the polls and vote safely. Where danger is threatened by the public enemy, a force will be at hand to protect all. And it would be a legal and proper act, for all good men to be prepared to resist deserters who may attempt the polls. And let all good men vote an honest, open ticket, for a record for themselves and families.

In his last paper, Mr. Holden says—"McRae will not fight."

When McRae was about to see Mr. Holden for slander, he stated to the public that he was driven to that course because Mr. Holden would not accept a challenge. If McRae was in error, and Mr. Holden will signify to him privately that he has been misunderstood, the suit will be withdrawn.

When Mr. Holden enquired, a short time since, if there was any way in which "McRae could be prevailed on to go in the army," that person replied, "yes, in twenty-four hours, if Mr. Holden would accompany him." If Mr. Holden had accepted, each then could have seen the other's fighting qualities.

One thing is certain, both have been tested. Of McRae it is not for us to speak. But when a lawless body of men assailed Mr. Holden's house and rudely affronted his wife and children, Mr. Holden did not fight, but ran away from home, family and all, and got into a neighbor's house by the "south front" otherwise called the back door; and, there like a "Hero of America," "took protection."

If the people of North Carolina want a Governor of such fighting qualities, Mr. Holden is the man.

Soldiers in Hospitals.

Can they vote, as though with their companies. We think they are entitled. For although the language of the law does not include their case. The spirit of the law clearly does. And the act should be liberally construed.

It would seem to be altogether proper for the Commandant of the Post to order the polls to be opened in the Hospitals, for no harm can result from it, as hereafter the returns will be compared in legislative session—so far as the Governorship is concerned—and as to Legislative candidates, the Sheriff will reject or accept, as they deem right. The remedy for any error being at last in the Legislature, if the result is varied by the acceptance of such votes or their rejection.

Blue Turns.

Immediately preceding every election, for many years, Mr. Holden is seized with a "Blue Turn." While this fit is on him, he sees everything through the gloomiest and most startling colors. We give below some specimens of these "Blue Turns," and Mr. Holden's condition during the paroxysm.

"The election of Gilmer, or the re-election of Gov. Bragg by a diminished majority, would dishearten the friends of the Constitution and the Union in our sister States and would be hailed with joy by the Black Republicans and their know nothing allies."—*Raleigh Standard*, August 5th, 1856.

"Fellow-citizens, you have a right to untrammelled Representatives. If you part with right, you will introduce into the very heart of the representative system a principle which must destroy your liberties and cut off the hopes of posterity." Turn out in full force—see that the aged and infirm are conveyed to the polls."—*Raleigh Standard*, July 28th, 1855.

"Bear in mind that James B. Shepard, K. N., admits that in a contest between an honest man who is not a K. N., and a know nothing rascal, he would vote for the rascal."

"Poll every vote. Be on the election ground early. See that the infirm and sick are there, and are allowed to vote. If you falter, serious disaster may overtake our cause. We learn that Alfred Dockery is in Richmond county, no doubt operating for Kerr and the Seward cause. High times, when a member of Congress comes home on \$8 per day, to electioneer for party schemes and party aims."—*Raleigh Standard*, July 28th, 1852.

"What shall the verdict be? If for Dockery, the Whigs of the free States will take renewed hope and courage. But if for Bragg, the friend of the President and of Dobbin, it will be regarded with apprehensions by the free soilers."—*Standard*, July 19th, 1854.

"Look at Elihu Burritt, the blacksmith, who is the master of forty languages; and look at Alfred Dockery, not yet the master of one."—*Ditto*.

"To the Polls, friends, every one of you. The contest is between a perpetuation of the Union according to the Constitution, and a Government of unlimited powers. If Caldwell should be elected, he will vindicate your rights and guard your interests with the spirit of a man; but if Dockery should be elected, he will co-operate with your assaults and will vote fire and sword against a sister slaveholding State, if the President should so command him."—*Raleigh Standard*, July 20th, 1851.

The Senior Editor of the Progress.

In our intercourse with Mr. Pennington, as an Editor, we have treated him with the same degree of courtesy as we have done to all others. As he is familiar with our style, he knows this to be so. It is not because we had not ample materials for personal attacks that we have abstained; but we had reasons of our own; and our only controversy with him has been for political opinions, which we have freely discussed in temperate language. A short time since he published a communication signed "Slam," emanating from Rutherfordton; which grossly misrepresented Gov. Vance and reflected injuriously upon our integrity. We called on the Editor of the *Progress* for the author, and he gave it as Col. Harris, the candidate in Rutherfordton. At the same time the Editor privately informed Col. Harris that he had given us his name. Whereupon we received a letter from a young boy by the name of Harris, assuming the authorship of "Slam," and apologizing for the article of offence to us—and about the same time we met Mr. Pennington, who assured us that he had been mistaken in giving the name of Col. Harris. We accepted his explanation.

On Saturday, the *Progress* appeared with two articles: the one a departure from the obligations of courtesy under which we had put Pennington. We allude to the article in which Orrin Churchill is spoken of as the "tool of the Confederate."

The other is not only a more vital departure, but is a gross offence against our personal rights. In that he allows Mr. Frank L. Wilson, to threaten to post us in a degrading manner, on the public square. What will be the consequences of such an act we have already stated to Mr. Wilson. And such injurious conduct towards us by the Editor of the *Progress*, justifies all that we said to him.

Tools.

The *Progress* of Saturday speaks of the Rev. O. Churchill as "the tool of the Confederate." The reckless statements of that paper would fully warrant us in the application of harsher language than we like to bestow. It seems to be wholly unscrupulous in its statements, as though truth held no place in its regard. We do not remember ever to have seen Mr. Churchill but once, and never knew him before he published his card. On the occasion, when we did see him, he came to us—and on that occasion we told him that we had no sympathy with him whatever—that we regarded him and all his associates as a band of bad men, who had organized themselves into a Tory society—that they were fit subjects for the law—and the law ought to take hold of them. It was for the courts to say what discrimination they would make between ignorant dupes and the leaders. With us, furthermore, it was a matter of indifference, whether they voted for Gov. Vance or Mr. Holden.

At this interview, Mr. Council was present. We had had pretty much the same conversation with the Rev. Mr. Bragg, when he presented himself to confess and hide. The difference between himself and the *Progress* is that—whereas the crime—without reference to the criminal. It hates the criminal, if not for Mr. Holden, and defends him if he is, being indifferent about the crime.

Panics.

The "self-made candidate" is endeavoring to excite a panic. If Vance is elected, says he, "the gloom of drapetism will at once settle down upon us all," and "every true conservative will be marked for the army. Such Dantons as McKee will be over us all, and persecutions, arrests and imprisonments will be the order of the day."

The "self-made" seems to be in an awful fright; and with his peace proclivities, the idea of being "marked for the army," unstrings every muscle in his frame. To "go in among the soldiers and the bayonets," haunts him like a ghost. That this thing frightens Mr. Holden, there is no doubt. But his efforts to alarm the people by the terrors of arrests and persecutions, are political arts. He has always done the same thing.

He said if Henry Clay were elected, we should have a perjurer and murderer, and the country would go to ruin. He said if the old Whig party triumphed, the country would be sacrificed to Mexico; and he called the leaders of that party "Mexican Whigs" and "Tories." He said if the know nothing party triumphed the South would be destroyed; and he called all their leaders abolitionists. He has tried all parties, and denounced whatever one he didn't happen for the time to belong to.

When the *habeas corpus* was suspended, he flew into a violent passion—suspended himself—having announced beforehand, that "persecution and military despotism" would be the order of the day. The time for the operation of the act is nearly over, and not an innocent man has suffered.

The people are braver than Mr. Holden takes them. They are not easily panic stricken. They know that Danton as Mr. Holden considers us to be, we have no power to oppress anybody. The law will take its course, and the guilty have cause to fear; but innocent men in North Carolina are safe under its protection.

In the matter of the secret tory society, we have done nothing more than a good citizen ought to have done—exposed it. We never employed any one to aid us; but we received information and used it for the public benefit. When Holden assailed the know nothings, he did fiercely. He said it, was laudable—he said it was right, to go into it, for the purpose of exposing it; and when he abuses us for exposing a secret criminal organization, he writes his own shame, for he denounces his own teachings, and at the same discloses his affiliation with this tory league.

Masonry.

The declaration publicly made by Mr. B. F. Moore, before his honor Judge Saunders, that the "Tory League" is no more than Masonry, as also the article in the *Progress*, which looks like the production of Mr. Moore or Mr. Holden, or both, devolves upon the members of the Masonic order to rid themselves of this odious comparison, by public resolves in their lodges; and by an exposition clear and indisputable, of the points of difference between them and any organization at all criminal in its object or means.

The writer is not a Mason, but he understands it to be a society for the promulgation of christian faith, the promotion of virtue, the enlargement of charity and benevolence, and for the dissemination of good works. That its obligations of membership are in conformity with and in strict subordination to the laws of the land. We understand Masonry to be intimately connected with loyalty, and that a worthy accepted Mason is, *ex terminis*, a true and faithful citizen.

To associate it with this cowardly sect, established in secret, to communicate with the enemy, and to sell its country, is to offer a wanton insult to Masonry, wherever they may be.

P. S.—The Senior learns from the Junior Editor, who is a Master Mason, that the above representation of the obligations, purposes and practical operations of the Order, are correctly stated, and that the accusation is false and slanderous; that there is any mutual obligation or requirement, to screen a brother Mason from detection and punishment, who should be guilty of anything militating against the laws or government of the country in which he lives. And further, that every true Mason cannot but feel justly indignant at the attempt to assimilate the Order of Masonry with this conspiracy against the Government under which he lives.

A BAD INVESTMENT.—Quite a stir appears to have been made in Harnett county by the receipt at the Post Office at Barclayville of two packages of "N. C. Standard Extra, Raleigh, N. C., July 12, 1864," each package containing five copies thereof, each copy containing an address to Mr. Holden's "Fellow Citizens," and 40 tickets for W. W. Holden for Governor. The packages were addressed, in the fair hand-writing of some one about the Standard office, to "John Deane, Barclayville, N. C." and "David Tucker, Barclayville, N. C." both free mulattoes, and one of them a minor at that. On the packages the postage was paid. So that Mr. Holden is minus 100 Circulars, 400 Holden Tickets, and 100 cents in cash. Rather an unprofitable investment! We have received two letters from gentlemen at Barclayville, enclosing the covers of the packages and copies of the Extra. One of these letters says that Mr. Holden will have to come and read his Extra to his "colored brethren," as they cannot read. But he don't think the accommodations in that section would be very agreeable to Mr. Holden.

We suppose Mr. Holden has been fooled as to the color of John Deane and David Tucker; but the thought arises, does he send five Extras and 200 tickets to each of his subscribers? Suppose he has 8,000 subscribers: 40,000 Extras and 1,600,000 Tickets! Mr. Holden must fancy that he is running for the Presidency. We now understand what he meant by his injunction to his friends to "vote, vote, vote."—*Fayetteville Observer*.

The Progress Witness.

A short time since the *Progress* introduced a witness, to prove that Governor Vance did make use of the words "fight till hell freezes over," and who says he heard him. Now it turns out that the fellow is a deserter—has not been with his company since last October, and that he was not present, even, when Governor made his speech before Cook's brigade, as he alleges. Let the *Progress* read the following certificate from this fellow's commanding officer, and we think even he will repudiate his own witness. Is this a specimen of the witnesses of the *Progress* and Standard? We doubt it is—and a very fair specimen. Read the following certificate:

BATTLE FIELD NEAR PETERSBURG, July 14th, 1864.

Messrs. Editors:—A few weeks ago an article appeared in the daily *Progress*, charging Gov. Vance with having in his speech to Cook's brigade last winter, made use of the following expression, or something near it:—"He wanted us to fight the Yankees until hell froze over, and until it was so full of them that their heels stuck out of the windows." I denied that same week or two ago through the *Confederate*, over the signature of "Dan," and called on the editor of the *Progress* for the proof—promising to give my own name and the evidence, when he gave his. The *Progress* a month or two afterwards gave W. A. Hauser from Forsythe county, a member of the 48th N. C. T., a highly respectable gentleman, and no doubt a man of veracity, although he (the editor) did not know any thing about him. I then came out in a card over my own signature and gave J. E. Webster of Chatham county, and a member of the 48th, as evidence that no such remark was made by the Governor. Now as I have returned to the regiment, I will give the *Progress* man and Mr. Holden's friends generally, an idea of the character of the man who was sick and wounded in the hospital at Raleigh, and who was present and heard Gov. Vance make use of the expression alluded to—and as Mr. Pennington asked the jury to hear him, I will now by your permission, gentlemen of the jury, introduce L. H. N. Chitty, commanding Co. K, 48th N. C. T., of which W. A. Hauser is a member, who has furnished me the following certificate:

BATTLE FIELD NEAR PETERSBURG VA., July 14th, 1864.

Certificate as to the character of W. A. Hauser of Forsythe county. I hereby certify that W. A. Hauser of Forsythe county, joined Co. K, 48th Regt. N. C. T. in March 1862, that he remained with the company until the latter part of the following May, when he deserted, and was brought back to his company under guard about the fourth of July of the same year.—Was by the leniency of the Colonel, released from arrest and assigned to duty with his company. In October following he was furloughed home for thirty days—overstayed his time and was again brought back to his regiment under guard the latter part of April 1863. He was with the regiment until the 14th of October 1863, and was reported wounded in the fight at Bristow Station on that day—since that time I have had no positive information as to his whereabouts up to this date, (July 14th, 1864.) except a notice of his discharge from the hospital in Raleigh about the first of last June. He is reported absent without leave, and has been so reported for several months. He was a fellow deserter, and bosom friend of T. W. Dial, who was shot last winter for desertion.

H. N. CHITTY.

I, Lt. Command'g Co. K, 48th N. C. T. P. S. Any information as to the whereabouts of W. A. Hauser, from any source whatever, will not only be thankfully received, but in addition to that, \$30 new issue Confederate money will be paid for his arrest or confinement in military prison, or county jail, so that he can be returned to his company.

H. N. CHITTY, Lt. Command'g. Now gentlemen of the jury after I have proven the character of the *Progress* principal witness (he must have been his best)—for the other one quoted in the same paper was afraid to give his name lest he should suffer punishment after he returned to his regiment.) I ask, is it necessary for me to bring in further testimony? Notice if you please that Mr. Hauser says he heard the Governor's speech which was made on the 29th of March, 1864, although he left the regiment the 14th of October 1863, and was not heard from until the 1st of June 1864, when notice of his discharge from the hospital in Raleigh was received, and that is the place where he gave in his evidence.

Here I will hold up for a day or two, when I will write again, and give you further evidence, if you think it necessary. Please ask the *Conservative* to copy this letter, and request the *Progress* and *Standard* to do the same, as a special favor.

Yours respectfully,

H. W. AYER,

Co. C, 48th N. C. T.

More Deserters for Witnesses.

A gentleman in Stokes county, whom we know well, and know to be a gentleman of undoubted integrity and honor, writes us as follows:

"I understand that a soldier by the name of Lewis communicated to the *Progress*, a short time since that Gov. Vance would get only three votes in his neighborhood. Now who is this man Lewis? He has been a deserter—his father concealed deserters, and he has two stout, full-grown sons, who claim exemption from service by pretending to be under 17 years of age."

"The Lewis' have been bitter in their opposition to the Confederacy—afflict great horrors for Southern military despotism—but seem to be willing to submit with great cheerfulness to northern military despotism. He is a great supporter of Holden, and I understand that red tape is in great demand in his family."

"I have seen a worthy and reliable gentleman from the neighborhood of this fellow, who states that Gov. Vance will get every vote in the immediate neighborhood, except four, viz: James Lewis, Tyre Carter, (both dialoed men), David Young and G. L. Lewis, who wrote to the *Progress* and has been a deserter from his company since February last."

Now how does the *Progress* like the picture of this other witness? We have shown two of them to be deserters—and another peak harborer of deserters. These are samples—fair samples—all of a piece—of the witnesses which man and Mr. Holden's friends generally, are producing to gull and deceive the people. Will he now tell his readers the true character of his witnesses? No, indeed.

KIRK REPORTED CAPTURED.—The Salisbury *Watchman* says that Kirk, the Morgan raid leader, has been captured by some of Morgan's men.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, July 21.—There is no truth in the rumor that the Yankees are evacuating their position in our front, on the contrary, they are showing themselves in larger force than usual, and are busily engaged in strengthening their lines and mounting new guns. Less artillery firing to-day than usual, and little or no skirmishing.

Arrival of Flag of Truce Boat.

RICHMOND, July 21.—A flag of truce boat arrived at Varina last night, bringing ten citizen prisoners, five ladies and a large mail. No papers received up to 10 o'clock, p. m.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, July 20.—The enemy made strong demonstrations yesterday and this morning on our right towards Decatur. Gen. Hood attacked their right at four this afternoon, on Peach Tree Creek, near the Chattahoochee, and in five minutes the enemy were driven into their works.—The colors of the 33d New Jersey, and about three hundred prisoners, were captured from Hooker's corps. Our loss not heavy; mostly slightly wounded.

Brigadier General Stevens, of South Carolina, was wounded, it is feared mortally, and Major General Preston, formerly of General Johnston's staff, killed. Some skirmishing occurred on our right where the enemy attacked our entrenchments. After being repulsed, our cavalry, under General Wheeler, drove them with repeated charges towards Decatur. Yesterday evening Reynolds' Arkansas brigade, which crossed Peach Tree creek, drove them back, taking two stand of colors and one hundred and fifty prisoners. The troops are in fine spirits to-night.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, July 22.—Brisk artillery firing was kept up all last night. There also rapid musketry skirmishing this morning, but it soon ceased and at noon there was almost perfect quiet along the lines. The enemy brought some new and very heavy mortars into action last night.—Our losses were very few from the whole night's affair.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, July 22.—The Baltimore Gazette of yesterday has been received, but contains nothing of interest from Grant or Sherman. The former has been expecting a general attack, and preparations have been made to meet it.

A telegram from Harrisburg says Crook overtook the raiders at Snicker's Gap, defeating them and capturing three hundred wagons. The Gazette says there is no confirmation of this story from Washington.

Gen. Smith claims a victory over Lee in Mississippi. Hunter has asked to be relieved from the command of the Department of West Virginia, his troops having been transferred to the command of Wright.

It is rumored that Stanton has resigned, in consequence of a quarrel with Blair. Failing to obtain a plan in New York, Fessenden proposes to issue interest-bearing notes to run three years. Gold closed at 26 3/4.

From the Valley of Va.

RICHMOND, July 22.—Nothing additional has been received from the valley since Wednesday's report. We captured four guns and eight hundred prisoners in the fight at Snicker's.

From the North and Europe.

RICHMOND, July 22.—Dates by flag of truce to the 18th. Another boat is expected at Varina next week. The *Examiner* received the New York Herald at a late hour last night. Gold closed on the 18th at 26 3/4. The Herald says the negotiation of Fessenden with the banks proved a barren result, and the prospect looks badly for the Treasury department.

The rumor of Grant's death is unfounded. Lincoln has issued a proclamation, calling for five hundred thousand men, and if not forthcoming within fifty days, a draft will be enforced to supply all deficiencies. The World says the proclamation has come too late. European advices are to the 6th. D'Israeli moved a resolution expressing a want of confidence in the ministry. Lord Malmesbury will move a similar resolution in the House of Lords. The debate in the House of Commons was postponed after long speech by Cobden and others. American cotton a quarter to a half penny higher.—Broadsheet advanced.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, July 22d.—European advices to the 10th received. In the House of Commons on the 10th, the debate on D'Israeli's motion of censure was resumed, and a fierce party debate ensued. Layard was severely denounced. D'Israeli's argument charged him with having garbled Parliamentary papers.

Hardly indignantly replied and said that Layard's statement was calumnious. This word was objected to; Palmerston argued that it was not permissible. A turbulent scene ensued, the whole opposition side defending the remark. After an apology from Layard, the debate proceeded. At the close, Mr. Hennessy, said great cheering, reminded the House that Palmerston applied the word calumnious to Layard a few years ago. The speaker then ruled the expression in order.

The debate was renewed on the 8th, amidst great excitement. The speakers were Osbourne, Walpole, Palmerston and D'Israeli. A division resulted in a majority of eighteen against the motion. Overwhelming cheering from the ministerial side greeted the announcement.

On the same evening in the House of Lords, Malmesbury moved a resolution similar to D'Israeli's, and denounced the foreign policy of the Government. Derby was absent from sickness. After several speeches, the motion was sustained by nine majority.

The Danish Minister has resigned. Confederate loans advanced and quoted at 70.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, July 21.—About 2 o'clock, this evening, the enemy attacked our left under Stanton, with great vigor, and were repulsed with a gallant fire from both artillery and infantry, which caused them to falter.

When the order was given to charge, our troops left their breastworks and charged with great gallantry, driving the enemy from two lines of their entrenchments, inflicting immense slaughter, and capturing a large number of prisoners and twenty pieces of artillery.

Among their killed, are Gen. McPherson, shot through the heart, Brig. Gen. Giles A. Smith, and Major Gen. Hood. Gen. Sherman lost a leg. Gen. Hardee having perished, and routed the enemy's flank, is now in their rear doing great execution. The fighting still continues.

Official From Gen. Hood.

RICHMOND, July 23.—The following was received at the War Department to-day: HEADQUARTERS, ATLANTA, July 22, 10 p. m. To Hon. Secretary of War: The army shifted its position, fronting on Peach Tree, last night. Stuart's and Overman's corps formed in line of battle around the city. Sherman's corps made a night march and attacked the enemy's extreme left to-day about one o'clock. He drove him from his works, capturing sixteen pieces of artillery and five stand of colors.

Cheatham attacked the enemy, capturing six pieces of artillery during the engagement. We have captured about two thousand prisoners. Wheeler's cavalry routed the enemy in the neighborhood of Decatur to-day, capturing his camp.

Our loss not fully ascertained yet. Major Gen. Walker killed. Brig. Gen. Smith, Gt. and Mercer wounded. Prisoners report McPherson killed. Our troops fought with great gallantry. (Signed.) J. B. HOOD, Gen.

Later From Georgia.

ATLANTA, July 23.—Gen. Wheeler last evening attacked the enemy's left in the neighborhood of Decatur, driving them, capturing five hundred wagons, with supplies, and a large number of prisoners. It is still pursuing them.—There was very little fighting after dark yesterday. Two thousand prisoners, including seventy-five commissioned officers, twenty-five pieces of artillery, and seven stand of colors have been brought in. Loss on either side not yet known. Our loss was severe in officers. Comparatively quiet reigns this morning, some little skirmishing on our left.

From the North.

RICHMOND, July 24.—The Washington correspondent of the Herald says that Stanton and Blair have not been on speaking terms, for some time past. Blair since the raid charged Stanton and Halleck with incompetency, he was so abusive that Halleck sent a remonstrance to Lincoln. How the matter will end is not known, but it is believed that Stanton will resign.

A correspondent of the Tribune says that Lincoln in a private conversation recognized all the elements of dissatisfaction which the new call for troops would produce, but stated most emphatically that the men must be had, should he fail, he would go down with colors flying.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, July 24.—The Baltimore Gazette of the 23d was received to-night. The correspondence of Clay of Ala. Holcombe of Va. and Geo. N. Sanders with Greeley in reference to peace is published, the former asked a safe conduct to Washington. Greeley replied to Lincoln, who sent the documents, saying, he would consider peace propositions based on the integrity of the Union, the abandonment of slavery &c.

Clay and Holcombe, enclosing their letters to Greeley, recalled the conditions proposed by Lincoln.

From General Hood's Army.

RICHMOND, July 25.—An official dispatch from General Hood, dated the 23d, says, in the engagement on the 22d, eighteen stand of colors were captured instead of five, and thirteen guns instead of twenty-two, as previously reported. Mercer was not wounded.

Another dispatch, dated the 24th, says—All quiet except a little picket firing. Occasionally shells are thrown into the city.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, July 25.—Continued skirmishing for the past two days. Many shells have been thrown from the enemy's batteries, a few of which have fallen in the city. A few houses have been struck, but no material damage has been done. The enemy's extra men left endeavoring to gain possession of a commanding eminence between their lines and ours, but were repulsed by the 11th Texas regiment. All quiet this morning.

From the North.

RICHMOND, July 25.—The Baltimore Gazette says: Later advices from Missouri are exciting. Guerrillas are increasing to an unprecedented extent. It is now confidently ascertained that fifty thousand men under Gen. Price have entered the State. The authorities seem alarmed at the aspect of affairs. They are not in a condition to meet the emergency with adequate material.

Additional Northern News.

RICHMOND, July 25.—Sanders' letter to Greeley, dated Clinton House, July 12th, requests a safe conduct to Washington, of Clay, Holcombe and himself. Greeley's reply of the 18th, understanding they were bearers of propositions from Richmond, tendered them a safe conduct from Lincoln. They replied that they were not accredited with such propositions, but felt authorized to declare that if the circumstances disclosed in the correspondence were communicated to Richmond, they would be vested with full powers.

Greeley again conferred with Lincoln, who sent a document, declaring that any proposition embracing the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union and the abandonment of slavery, coming from the authorities that control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive of the Government of the United States, and the bearers would have a safe conduct both ways. Clay and Holcombe replied to Greeley on the 21st, that a tender of a safe conduct to Washington, on the hypothesis that they were the accredited bearers of peace propositions, was accepted as an evidence of a change of policy on the part of Lincoln, but could not claim the benefit of a safe conduct in a character they had no right to assume, but were convinced that the President of the Confederate States would give the requisite authority. Instead of a safe conduct the document presented, which provokes as much indignation as surprise, precludes the negotiating, and prescribes in advance the terms and conditions of peace, for which they have no power. They could not transmit the paper to the President of the Confederate States without disavowing themselves, and offering an indignity that would force the scorn of their countrymen.

Greeley says in his paper, that the "only part taken by him in the recent correspondence," related solely to bringing the antagonists face to face, with a view to initiating an earnest effort for peace, to be presented at Washington.

The general tone of this informal article, to the pacification of our country is neither so different nor so distant as seems generally supposed. A gentleman just from the Trans-Mississippi department, says one of our Southern exchanges, states that the Yankees had evacuated Little Rock, and that Price was going into Missouri.

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1864.

More Warnings.

We received intelligence on yesterday, from a perfectly reliable source, that on the night of the seventh of July, a band of deserters and Tories entered the county town of Yadkin, and broke open the doors of the jail, destroyed the books and papers, and liberated the prisoners therein confined. Among others, there were three prisoners in confinement on a charge of murder—for killing an officer of the law while attempting to arrest them. This band secured their fellows and for a time held possession of the town, alarming the few inhabitants by the discharge of firearms. They are said to number about a hundred. Thereafter they were reinforced by new allies, and having increased to about three hundred, they started in the direction of Tennessee, having first threatened with death certain loyal men whom they designated, and having announced their intention to be present and vote in the coming election.

It is said that there were men in the ranks of this party in full Yankee uniform, and there is no doubt that it was an organized movement of Tories to recruit from the deserters who infect the county of Yadkin and the adjoining counties. We have not a doubt that this is another step in the progress of the brotherhood of the H. O. A's. This Tory association is gaining armed strength for mischief. It is aided and encouraged to its deeds of violence by Mr. Holden, who is sending public papers and private circulars filled with incendiary matter to excite and stir up to force and bloodshed. For example: Mr. Holden perverts and misrepresents the reasoning of other papers, and charges that there is an intention on the part of Gov. Vance and the Government to prevent the people from voting as they please. He does this when he knows that this is not true. He charges the Government with despotism—declares that there is no law in the land—when he himself is a living testimony of the leniency and forbearance not only of the Government, but also of the loyal people. His emissaries are propagating all manner of deception. They charge that the President has ordered the murder of children—that Gov. Vance threatens to put in the army all who vote for Mr. Holden—that force will be resorted to, to control the ballot boxes, and when excitement is produced by this means, Mr. Holden distinctly advises his friends to go armed to the polls. The result of this incendiary course is to increase desertion—to fill the woods with marauders, and when these deserters are found, they are initiated into the secret league—and become entitled to protection. The testimony is in the hands of the Government; that on more than one occasion these deserters have made known their connection with the H. O. A's and have developed its signs and passwords.

The extent of this organization is developing. We hear of it now in Guilford, Randolph, Davidson, Rowan, Catawba, Misguided men are daily coming out of it. But there is not a week that we do not hear of murder.

It was the incendiary meetings—the violence and dangerous character and influence of a portion of the press, and the increase of desertion, that led well-disposed loyal men to urge the suspension of the habeas corpus. If the people of this State should be obliged to suffer yet sterner and more severe remedies, who will be to blame for it? Will not Mr. Holden and his followers?

He has been treated with more consideration and forbearance than any candidate he ever opposed. His loyalty has been called in question, but the charge was uttered with reluctance; it has always been couched in temperate language, and founded on circumstances and acts entirely legitimate as testimony, and we regret to say, conclusive. The officers of our army, from Gen. Lee down, feel and declare the injury he does the cause. All the press of the whole Confederacy, and all its leading men—three-fourths of our soldiers—our prisoners pining in the dungeons of the enemy, implore their kin, brethren and parents, to vote against him. Every leading prominent man in the State, of all parties that we have heard of, except Mr. Dick and Mr. Thos. Settle, declare against him; while the Yankee press, Yankee orators, deserters, and this league society of Tories, are in his favor.

From this simple statement, true to the letter, he ought to shrink abashed. But the question again arises: Shall these deserters infect our population? Shall our innocent people continue to be murdered? Shall the risk be run that on election day outlaws, subject to the death penalty for crimes already committed, will approach the precincts and take possession of the election? If there remains aught of patriotism, courage, reverence for law and right in North Carolina, this will be prevented at all hazards. We put the warning day by day, as the demonstrations of peril increase.

No Yankees Did It.

The Wilmington Journal says that in the fight between the Alabama and the Kearsage, the Yankees owe their success to the South. A quill from her own plume has struck the Southern eagle. Capt. Winslow, being, we regret to say it, a North Carolinian, a Hanover county man, although nearly all his life resident at the North, and we must believe, although it is hard to believe, thinking himself right. No Yankee conquered the Alabama. That much we know. We are sorry for it, but the truth might as well be told.

Go to the Polls!

Let every man, who is a friend to his country, and desires that the war shall have a speedy ending, upon the basis of an honorable peace with independence, go to the polls and vote for Z. B. VANCE.

Georgia.

The enemy are standing at the very doors of Atlanta—the important object of Sherman's advance. Gen. Johnston has been relieved of the command of the army, and Gen. Hood has been assigned to the command. We have no doubt of the wisdom and policy of this change, though the reasons may not be given to the public.

It will be recollected that last winter the able and patriotic leaders of the army of Tennessee, in a joint communication, represented to the Government the necessity of filling up the ranks of the army, and they recommended prompt and vigorous action in the matter. Thereupon Gov. Brown started up, mad as a March hare, and protested. He pronounced against the conscription acts to be unconstitutional—sawed them to be resisted, and charged the Confederate Government with despotism and oppression. When the enrolling officers came to the work of conscription, he interposed his certificate to keep every militia officer, every justice of the peace, constable, &c., out of the service, and thus left the small but gallant and determined force which Johnston commanded, to stem the torrent unaided. And now, the foe, has desolated a large portion of his State—his humbug of peace negotiations is exploded, and he, Gov. Brown, is begging, beseeching, imploring all citizens—exempts, details, boys, old men—all from 16 to 60—to come out and fight; and he is ordering his officers to seize and compel those who refuse. What a lamentable humiliation!—what a confession, wrung out of him, of the wisdom and judgment of the Government, that would ere this have had an army of trained and disciplined men to drive out the foe, but for the obstacles which Gov. Brown and Mr. Stephens have thrown in their way.

What does Gov. Brown think of conscription now, when the necessity of universal conscription is upon him? Where is his Georgia Platform? Alas! it is to be hoped and prayed for—that his long deferred action may not now be too late.

And to precisely this state of things would Mr. Holden bring us in North Carolina. He cries peace, when he knows that he cannot do due act to promote it. He advocates the exemption of militia officers, justices, constables, jailors, &c., thereby weakening the army and compelling the enrolment of the old men and boys. And by his violent accusations against the Government, he invites the advance of the enemy!

Still we hope and believe that Atlanta will be saved. But not by Gov. Brown will the deliverance be effected.

The Standard.

We picked up this paper to-day and glanced over it. Mr. Holden is still belaboring his own claims to be Governor—still lauding his own merits—abusing his opponents, and denouncing those who are not for him! Never was such an exposure of folly, immaturity, and insensibility witnessed in political annals. "The same stereotype song of stilled federates, blockade, forage, naval stores, and all the other humbug which an unlimited armory supplies. Poor, contemptible exposure of buoyancy and malice."

And the "chassela"—that single "chassela," hanging so luxuriantly, promising "to melt in his mouth," but never melting—and that mouth so open, so willing to be "melted in." We think we see Mr. Holden beneath the grape-vine—his body poised—his limbs at a bow—his head thrown back—his eyes set upon the "chassela" of the Governorship, pending so temptingly, yet so provokingly; his eager, hopeful, and anxious mouth open—distended—all agape to catch the "golden grape." But it will not drop—and Mr. Holden cannot climb the vine—he is not strong enough in the knees. He will have to be lifted up—and then he will suffer some suspense, before he tastes the fruit.

What a picture that of being in suspense beneath a grape-vine—and all for one grape! There will be no "odor of Naval Stores" about that.

The fact that so large a number of gentlemen are running for the Legislature in the different counties as "traitor set" or Holden candidates, is significant. Examine the columns of the "Progress" and "Standard" and then examine the *Confederate* and *Confederate*, Vance's organs, and it will be seen that much the larger number are openly and avowedly for Mr. Holden. These gentlemen know that the great heart of the Conservative party is with Mr. Holden and that true Conservatives are not likely to stand by or support those who affiliate with Vance and his destructive supporters. We shall not only elect Mr. Holden Governor, but we shall have a majority of true Conservatives in the Legislature.

Progress. Of all the unblushing, truth-defying, outright lying declarations of this unscrupulous slave and hireling of the self-anointed, the above is the most daring. It is a notorious fact, that there are not Holden candidates for the Legislature running in one-third of the counties in the State; and of the few that are in the field, not one-third of them have any hope or expectation of election.

Vandalism.—Kirk, on his retreat from Morgan, through Mitchell county, burnt the residence of Col. John B. Palmer, the Commandant of that Military District. He made a complete job of it, burning residence and outhouses, with all their contents, including much of Col. Palmer's furniture, many books and other property. Such an act is inexcusable upon any ground. Kirk may one of these days fall into the hands of the Colonel.

In the Federal House of Representatives a committee reported adversely on the memorial of citizens of Illinois, for a cessation of hostilities against the rebels.

From the beginning, there have been three chances of peace only for the South, namely, the voluntary abandonment of hostilities by the enemy; armed interference by foreign powers; and compulsory peace extorted by the vigor of Southern arms. For a long time our people beguiled themselves with the delusion that the North would soon desist from this unholy war, under the influence of the better instincts which govern enlightened communities deriving their principles of action from the gospel of Christianity. It is creditable to the Christian character of the Southern people to reflect how long they cherished this fond hallucination. They ascribed the brutalities of the Yankee forces to the base passions which must actuate all common soldiers enlisted in the streets of cities from the lowest classes of foreigners and natives; and they were even so weak as to expect that these very barbarities would hasten the hour of peace by the shock they would give to the moral sense of the Northern community. It has only been during the latter stages of the war that the Southern people have abandoned these charitable ideas, and have reluctantly embraced the well-founded conclusion that enmity, bitterness and hatred towards them are the all-controlling sentiments of the North, and that there can be no peace with that people except by compulsion in some cogent form. This, now, is the universal belief of the South, and the conviction has been the salvation of our cause, putting the whole Southern community, as it does, in unanimous and cordial support of all the stringent measures necessary to the public safety.

Another dangerous delusion, long and fondly cherished, has also been for some time altogether dispelled. It was the strange idea that foreign power, would interfere with force to settle the peace of this continent. It was wonderful to what an extreme this expectation was carried. It was so firmly riveted into the minds of the Confederate authorities that the commonest precautions were omitted; and the commencement of hostilities found us utterly unprepared in the first essentials of military defence; that delusion also, which had long pervaded our mind, that we were almost into the jaws of perdition, has at last been happily surrendered. It would now be resented as an insult to the intelligence of the Southern mind, if we were insisted that peace on this continent depended upon the hollow friendship, the cowardly counsels or the pretensions of philanthropy of foreign powers. Our people are thoroughly cured of these stupid expectations, and their course is stronger and healthier than ever, in consequence of the cure. It has combined the public sentiments in earnest support of vigorous measures, and enabled Congress to apply every resource of the country to the public defence.

The South had like to have lost her existence by the faith she reposed in the better instincts of the Northern and the foreign world. Her generous confidence in the kindly sympathies of enlightened humanity, in the benign sentiments of modern civilization, in the cultivated philanthropy and charity of modern Christianity, had well nigh wrecked her liberties, and surrendered her a helpless victim to the Moloch of Extermination. Her losses have been great and her sufferings most severe, but they were doubtless Providential. Without trial, suffering and tribulation, nations have never risen to decided greatness—A long period of bloody struggle is necessary to teach the value of independence and nationality when achieved. The baptism of blood seems an essential historic rite in the inauguration of infant nationalities. Without a history rich in heroic incidents, the elevated sentiments necessary to the maintenance of national existence could not be long kept alive. Borrowing the language of that heathen preacher of the gospel of blood, B. J. Brockbridge, who recently addressed a pandemonium of politicians at Baltimore, but substituting a single one of his terms, it may safely be declared that, "Dreadful as they are, these fearful truths run through the whole 'history of mankind, namely, that whatever 'may be done to give stability to an authority—whatever else may be done to give 'perpetuity to institutions, however wise, 'however glorious—and whatever may be the 'philosophy of it, it has been found that the 'only imperishable cement of all institutions 'has been the blood of patriots."

"No Government has ever stood upon irre-sistible foundations, which foundations were 'not built on patriotic blood. It is a fearful 'truth, but we had as well avow it at once:— 'Every blow you strike, and every man you 'kill, and every battle you win, reluctant as 'we are to do it, is adding a decade, it may be 'a century, it may be ten centuries, to the 'perpetuity of our Government and the freedom 'of our children."

The Evil Spirit put it into the mouth of the "reverend" vampire, who spoke at Baltimore, to say that political power could only be maintained by outrage, tyranny, aggression and the unbridled shedding of "traitor blood"; but the idea was a perversion of the true one, which is that the strongest tyrannies are brought to ruin by the measures which entail these shocking butcheries, and that it is out of these very enormities that new nationalities, worthy of perpetuation, take their birth. Every intelligent Southern man trembles to reflect what might have been the fate of this Confederacy if, instead of resorting to war and coercion, the North had employed the mild alternatives of persuasion and conciliation to bring the seceding States back into the Union. Every man now sees that if the Author and Ruler of national destinies had designed to thwart the Southern movement, and to preserve the late Union on its original basis, he would have prevented the collection of arms and left it to time and peaceful relations to reunite the divided Union in a federation more firm and harmonious than ever. The fact that Providence has permitted a war on the largest scale, and of unprecedented ferocity—a war entirely unnecessary for the purpose professed by those who have conducted it against us, and to have gone on for four years, until every secret hope and every latent possibility of reconstruction has been extinguished, is, in itself, conclusive proof that it is a Providential design that the separation shall be perpetual, and that a new sovereign shall have fixed existence on this continent.

In this point of view, it is not a subject of regret that the South clung so long to the delusive expectation of Yankee moderation and foreign intervention. Those delusions are past. We have had to fight our way to liberty. We have had to extend the recognition of nations by an exhibition of an undeniable military power and prowess in the most imposing form. The campaign of 1864 will have cost us many invaluable lives and much material loss; but the results will be greater and of more value than those achieved in all the previous years of the war together. We shall have enforced a larger shape of foreign respect than we ever before accorded us; and, more important still, we shall have forced the reluctant conviction upon the Yankee mind, that if subjugation be possible at all, it can only be accomplished at a cost of life and treasure appallingly disproportionate to any possible advantage which subjugation can bring.

In short, if the campaign of 1864 does not secure peace and independence, it will make plain the fact that the surest and safest path to peace is that which shall be cut by the sword. The Southern people have long enough indulged vague and vain hopes that the war was to be ended by some sort of pacific process. These hopes have all one by one been relinquished; and it is to the conviction that there is no other chance of peace but in hard fighting, that the interrupted success of our armies for the last six months is due. This conviction is worth a hundred thousand men to our cause; and it is this reinforcement which has enabled our armies to cope with the unlimited numbers of the enemy.—Rich. Examiner.

For the Confederate. The Situation.

There is beyond the shadow of a doubt, a fearful crisis approaching in the history of North Carolina. Already has the mischievous serpent put forth his forked tongue of reason, as a prelude to the destruction which is to follow; already has his wicked influence been spread abroad; and unless checked speedily and crushingly, the amount of woe and misery which will inevitably follow, is beyond the conception of any one.

The fearful crisis to which we allude, is that which awaits the good people of the Old North State in the event of W. W. Holden's election to her Chief Magistracy. A more direful calamity could not be visited upon us. The most destructive plagues sent against the children of Israel would be ours, socially and politically. And in order that this fearful calamity may not befall us, and our much honored and gallant soldiers, let the deeds of this hypocrite and demagogue be sounded all over our beloved State; let each and every family know of his base designs, which have been and still are of the blackest hue; and yet he wants to rule the people and land of the very State which ought to recoil at the approach of his polluted foot.

Be not led off by the deception he is trying to practice upon the people, that bright peace will follow immediately after his election. Be not deceived, fellow-citizens; Holden's election will be followed by a prolongation of the war.

Should not Holden's history suffice to show what he is and how he has at all times acted? Can one of you noble soldiers recount every instance where Mr. Holden did anything to relieve the wants and comfort the distress of the wives and families of those battling for freedom? Nay, verily; but on the other hand many are the instances in which he has scattered discord and strife among the people, and caused many of North Carolina's sons to die at the felon's stake, by publishing false accounts of the distress at home.

All know it to be so. Many of you have witnessed the solemn ceremony of one of our brother soldiers led forth to be shot by our own troops. What brought it about but the reading of his traitorous sheet? And a few moments before the order is given which is to launch the soldier into eternity, he is heard to exclaim—*Oh! that I had not read Vance's paper!*

Soldiers, you all know that your suffering has been great; but all has been done that could be to mitigate your suffering and the sorrow of your families while you are battling for right; and if we were to give up the contest now, there would ascend from the graves of the rotting dead, as in tones of thunder, "Avenge upon our comrades who thus disgraced us and cravenly refused to avenge our death." No, no. Let us not doubt or despond; but let us rally around our noble Vance; and when our independence is secured an event we believe not far distant, then all your trials and endurance will be repaid and you can return home to your loved ones, and your glorious Old State, with a Governor of whom you will not be ashamed.

From the Standard.

MR. EDITOR:—A I have seen so much in the *Confederate* recently, applauding Gov. Vance and vilifying W. W. Holden, I have concluded, although a wounded soldier, to say a few words, if it will of your out of place. I have been wounded several months and have been at home on furlough during that time. I have also been in different portions of the State, and I am glad to be able to say that Gov. Vance is losing ground fast. His great fuss of speaking and saying so much has set the people at variance with him. He is saying too much. We want action, and not words. We have had too much of such speaking before the war commenced for our good, and now when the enemy are bombing at the gates of the Capital of the Confederacy, we think Gov. Vance could be better employed than he is, canvassing the State and haranguing the people for their votes. But I am very well satisfied myself for I think there is no danger of his being elected. If there was but one other man in the Confederacy to oppose Gov. Vance I would vote for his competitor, for I think there are at least a few men in the State who would not do as much for the people as Gov. Vance has done or is likely to do if he is elected a second time.

I would say to the Editors of the *Confederate* and the *Conservative* that the people had much rather see the casualties of the regiments to which their friends belong, than to see so much nonsense about Gov. Vance and W. W. Holden. But I suppose they think they can humbug the people out of their votes, and I am informed that they are very much mistaken. We will see the first Thursday in August who is right and who is not. **WOUNDED SOLDIER.**

Co. K, 18th N. C. T.

KITTRELL, July 4th 1864.

Messrs. Editors:—We notice in the *Standard* of the 8th inst., the above, which purports to be a communication from a "wounded soldier, Co. K, 18th N. C. T." written from this place. Now, as we are the only soldiers from the 13th regiment, who have been admitted into this Hospital, and having found out that there is no "sick or wounded soldier" from this regiment in the neighborhood, we must conclude that the communication is a forgery—gotten up for Mr. Holden's benefit—and feel it our duty to denounce it as such. We will never consent to disgrace the old 18th, and think we would be doing so by holding any such treacherous correspondence with Mr. Holden; and if he designs manufacturing letters to secure votes, he must in the future select other regiments. We are for Vance, and thank God, if there are any Tories in our regiment, we do not know them—we allude to "Holden men."

If the correspondence referred to was not gotten up in the *Standard* office, it is the production of some deserter; and we wish our friends at home and in the army to know that we hold no correspondence whatever with Mr. Holden.

T. F. CHANCE,
Co. K, 18th N. C. T.
A. W. KIMBOURGH,
Co. A, 18th N. C. T.

Conservative please copy.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. TARRAM, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, July 18th.—The army and public were surprised this morning by the announcement of a change of commanders. Gen. Johnston has been relieved, and Gen. Hood has taken command. The following is Gen. Johnston's address to the troops:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
July 17th, 1864.

In obedience to the orders of the War Department, I turn over to Gen. Hood the command of the Army of the Department of Tennessee.

I cannot leave this noble army without expressing my admiration of the high military qualities it has displayed so conspicuously in every soldierly virtue, endurance of toil, obedience to orders and brilliant courage.

The enemy has never attacked but to be severely repulsed and punished. You, soldiers, have never argued but from your courage, and never counted your fears. No longer your commander, I will still watch your career, and will rejoice in your victories. To one and all, I offer assurances of my friendship. I bid you an affectionate farewell.

(Signed) J. E. JOHNSTON.

Gen. Hood on assuming command, issued the following address:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
July 18th, 1864.

SOLDIERS:—In obedience to orders from the War Department, I assume command of this Army and department. I feel the weight of the responsibility so suddenly and unexpectedly devolved on me by this position, and shall bend all my energies and employ all my skill to meet its requirements. I look with confidence to your patriotism to stand by me, and rely upon your known prowess to wrest your country from the grasp of the invader, entailing yourselves to the proud distinction of being called the deliverers of an oppressed people.

(Signed) J. B. HOOD, Gen.

Telegraphic communication with Montgomery, Ala., was suspended last night, near Notass, Ga. It is supposed to be a portion of the party of the enemy reported at Talladega, Ala., on Saturday. Train arrived to-day from West Point.

The main force of Sherman's army crossed the Chattahoochee between Isham's ford and Roswell, and are slowly pushing forward. Heavy cavalry skirmishing took place this morning at Brick Head, six miles from this place. (Atlanta.)

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ATLANTA, July 20th.—Reynold's brigade attacked the enemy's line of skirmishers last evening at Peach Tree creek, and took possession of their breastworks; he then charged the reserved pickets supported by Dalworth's corps and captured one hundred and fifty prisoners. The 68th regiment, Illinois volunteers, lost in killed and wounded alone one hundred, while that of the 5th Ohio was severe.

GRIFFIN, GA., July 19.—Four miles below Jonesboro, the engine Sunshine was blown up, the engineer, Jas. Hoskey, Dr. Dennis, Dr. Harris and a negro wheel passer, were killed; also Tanner, of the 35th Tennessee, of the train guard. The engine and five cars were a total wreck. The track will be cleared before morning.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, July 20th.—No change in the situation and no indications of immediate hostilities on the part of Grant. Weather warm and sultry. A heavy rain fell yesterday, refreshing everything.

The report of Grant's death is contradicted by despatches who entered our lines yesterday. The usual skirmishing and cannonading.

From the North.

RICHMOND, July 20th.—The N. Y. Herald of the 18th has been received. War news unimportant; regular communication between Baltimore and Washington has been restored. Banks made a speech at New Orleans in which he declared that the settlement of our difficulties must proceed from the moral power of this country which is more efficacious than the military power.

Gold in New York 157.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, July 20.—An official dispatch, received at the War Department, states that a large force of the enemy crossed the Rappahannock at Snicker's on the 18th. At 3 p. m. they were attacked and driven across the river in confusion. Our loss stated between 200 and 300; that of the enemy much greater.

The Threats of Deserters and Tories.

We understand that there were some three hundred deserters and Tories assembled near Yadkinville, Yadkin county, on Friday last—that they were going in the direction of Wilkes county, with a view, it is thought, of co-operating with the notorious Tory chief, Colonel Kirk. These brigands declare they intend to take possession of the polls in the Western counties—that they intend themselves to vote for Holden, and that no man shall be allowed to vote unless he votes the Holden ticket. This information coincides with what we have heard from various sources in the West. That this determination does exist, on the part of the Tories and deserters, and that they are combining and organizing with that view, we have not a particle of doubt. And the reason is very obvious. These lawless and desperate men have forfeited their lives, and they know that if the South is successful in our struggle for independence, they have nothing to hope from the new government—they have everything to lose and nothing to gain by our success.

They have an idea that Holden is their friend—that, if elected, he will protect and defend them—that they can leave the woods and return to their homes—that a Confederate soldier will not dare molest them while Mr. Holden is Governor—and that the election of Mr. Holden would accomplish much (in which opinion we fully concur) towards the downfall and ruin of the Confederacy. No incentive to human action was ever stronger, than that which actuates these men to the course they are determined to pursue. The act contemplated is one of those feats of desperation that seemingly open the only avenue of escape, and these desperadoes, if allowed to perfect their plans, will act their part with boldness and determination. We trust the authorities will see to it that the loyal men in the Western counties have the privilege of exercising the right of suffrage, these brigands to the contrary notwithstanding.—*Conservative.*

To the Voters of Catawba County.

FELLOW CITIZENS AND BROTHER SOLDIERS:—By the request of many friends I announce myself a candidate for Sheriff of Catawba county. It is well known that I have been a soldier for nearly two years; and should I be elected, and escape the dangers of this summer's campaign, I will endeavor to serve you to the best of my ability. I am truly in hopes to hear of a large majority in favor of your obedient servant, on the first Thursday in August next. I am your son and brother.

CALVIN HUNSUCKER.
A private in Co. D, Mallett's Battalion, lately assigned to Co. I, 49th N. C. Regiment.
June 15-25-wt.

COMMITTED.

TO THE JAIL OR WAKE COUNTY, AS A runaway, on the 5th of May, a negro woman, who says her name is SALLY BRYANT, and that she was raised in Jones county, by Jo. Finch. She had on when committed a red cotton dress. She is about 25 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, slender, color black, two upper front teeth out, and rather slow spoken. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.

52-21th-wt

Notice.—Taken up and committed to the jail of Catawba, a dark NEGRO man about fifty years of age. Said negro says his name is PLEASANT, and that he is the property of Hugh Carlyle and Gen. Henderson of Georgia. A. J. HELTEN, Jailor.
Newton N. C. April 13th 1864. ap. 20 12-wm

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Pitt County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1864.

Henry Sheppard, Adm'r of
Jos. A. Williams, dec'd

Distributors of
Jos. A. Williams, deceased.

Petition to divide
Slaves.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION of the Court, that R. R. Foreman and wife, defendants in this case, are non-residents of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the *Confederate* notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, to appear and answer, &c., at the next Term of this Court, on judgment pro confesso will be granted against them.

GEO. A. DANCEY, C. C. C.
June 8-19-wt

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. ASHE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term 1864.
John C. Plummer
Original Attachment.

Ralph Blevins.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Ralph Blevins is not within the jurisdiction of this Court: It is ordered that publication be made in the weekly *Confederate* for six weeks, commanding the said defendant to be and appear at the next term of the Superior Court of law to be held for the county of Ashe, at the Court House in Jefferson, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in August next, then and there to plead and reply in the premises, and otherwise final judgment will be rendered against him.

Witness E. C. Bartlett Clerk of said said Court at office the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in February, 1864. E. C. BARTLETT, C. C. C.
June 29 wt

GOOD NEWS! GOOD NEWS!!

NEW BOOKS!

OUR OWN PUBLICATIONS.

Johnson's Common School Arithmetic, \$3 50
The Dixie Elementary Spelling Book, 1 00
The Jack Morgan Songster, (\$50 per 100) 1 50
Love and Liberty—Song (\$40 per 100) 1 75
The above books are just from the press.
Primary Geography, 2 00
York's English Grammar, 2 00
First Book in Composition, by L. Branson, 2 00
Hill's Poems, by Theo H. Hill, 1 00
Morven and Linda, by Rev A. W. Mangum, 1 25
Dixie Primer, Fictional, third edition, 50
First Dixie Reader, by M. H. Moore, 25
Myrtle Leaves, by Rev A. W. Mangum, 2 00
The above books are sold at one-third off to the trade.

OTHER BOOKS ON HAND.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

Hansen's Piano Forte Instructor, 3 00
Lander's Arithmetic, 2 00
Bingham's Latin Grammar, 4 00
Wesleyan Catechism No. 1, 1 00
Wesleyan Catechism, No. 2, 75
Lander's Catechism, 75
Camp and Field, by Dr. Joseph Cross, 3 00
Life of Stonewall Jackson, 5 00
The War and its Heroes, Illustrated, 2 50
Southern Model Letter Writer, 1 50
Rival Administrations, E. H. Pollard, 1 00
Scriptural Views of National Trials, 3 50
Romantic Passages in S. W. History, 3 50
Diary of the War, 3 00
The Siege of Vicksburg, 2 50
The Sunday School Bell, 50
The Sabbath School Wreath, 75
Plowing and Ditching, 1 25
Fun for the Camp, 1 50
The Camp Jester, 1 00
Neely's Discourses, 3 50
Dr. Deems' Sermons, 2 50
Moral and Religious Anecdotes, 8 vols., 12 00
The Age—A New Monthly, 2 50
Southern Literary Messenger, 2 50
Stonewall Jackson's Portrait, 1 50
Dr. Deems' Portrait, 1 75
Groth's History of Greece, in 12 vols., 125 00
Bancroft's History United States, 7 vols., 85 00
Abbott's Illustrated Histories, each 1 00
Second Year of the War, 6 50
Mountain Violet, by Rev T. M. Baker, 1 50
A Few Chestnuts for the Children, by Uncle Charles, 1 50
A Sunday School in Every Church, by Rev B. May, 75
Words of Comfort, by E. F. Beckner, 1 25
Robert Cashman or the Rival Students, 2 00
The Little Preacher, by Uncle Charles, 75
Life of T. C. Wimberly, by Uncle Charles, 1 00
Soldier Boy Songster, 1 00
Stonewall Songster, 1 00
Cotton Field Melodies, 1 50

MILITARY BOOKS.

Napoleon's Maxims of War, 1 25
Reynold's Exercises and Skirmish Drill, 1 25
Clinton's Field and Camp Book, 2 50
General Orders, 6 00
Warren's Surgery, 1 50
School of the Guides, 6 00

NOVELS.

Macaria, by Miss Evans, 5 00
Theodore William Miller, by Judge Longstreet, 5 00
Duncan Adair, or Captured in Escaping, 1 25
Lady Audley's Secret, by M. E. Braddon, 5 00
Robert and Harold, by E. F. Goulding, 3 50
Hector's Victory, 5 00
Les Miserables Fantaisie, 3 00
" " St. Dennis, 3 00
Bates and Romance of Morgan and Men, 2 50
Field and Fire-side Novels, 2 00
Silas Marner, by Miss Evans, 5 00
The Battle of the Bards, 3 00

Those ordering books to be sent per mail must remit 10 cents extra on the dollar to pay postage. BARNES & FARRAR.
July 1-1864 Raleigh, N. C.

WAKE COUNTY.

THE SHERIFFALTY.—We are authorized and requested to announce W. H. HIGH, Esq., a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, at the election in August. In 17